CASH JOBBING STORE —TO THE ATTENTION OF BHEEVED MERCHANTS.—NIME SEPARATE AND INSTITUTE ORGANIZATIONS URBER OSE FIRM.—We can leve the mest extensive gas-ritment of Geods offered in soity. Our system is a division of Geods under the head of Departments, with securate organization and soceunts; insurance energy, accouncy and ability.

The Heads of Departments are educated for the station of duty they are called upon to perform.

Heaterly Department, Samuel Groccock, Purchaser and

ode Bepartment, Henry K. O'Keefe, Purchaser anager. ot and Oil Cloth Department, W. P. Barry, Per-

Wooles Department and all Goods suited for Men's our and the Trimmings therefor, Dexter Tiffans, Purhaser and Manager.

Yankee Rotics Department, a separate and distinct tock, as complete as any establishment exclusively in the ma, John S. Shelley Purchaser and Manager.

Print and Gingham Department, R. G. Moulton, Purhaser, and John G. Plimpton, Manager.

Domestic Goods Department B. G. Moulton, Purchaser, and John G. Plimpton, Manager.

Women's Dress Goods Department, R. G. Moulton, Purhaser, and John G. Plimpton, manager.

Out Goods are offered at Nat Cash Patens, undeviating at uniform 1

d uniform I Buyers are requested to call and examine the merits of representations and inquire for Mr. Plimpton, who will the them acquainted with the head of each Department. Dur Ready-Stade Clothing Department is managed examinely by William Gardier; the garments are manustured and get up by him, and are proverbial for their and cheapmen.

are prepared to grant liberal terms of credit on Ready.

Clothing Twandy, Moulton & Plington.

Importers and Jobbers, No. 47 Broadway.

want of an elegant and fashicsable Chapen, are invited to sell on COLEMAN, No. 169 Nassau et., where they can se-lect from the best Hata that are made in this city. \$2.50 only for the best. WARNOCK's, No. 275 Broadway, Ir-

HATS THAT ARE HATS .- Gentlemen in

ESTABLISHED 1825 .- In this, the twen-ESTABLISHED 1825.—In this, the twenters year of our career as successors to the original proprieters of the only Establishment in the City in the year 1825, at which was projected and successfully carried out, the idea of a supply of colety first quality Ready-made Garmenta, it behooves us to ansounce in the confidence of our caperisnee, not withstanding the efforts that have been made to equal our productions, that we still continue to keep on hand the best assortment of Ready-made Clothing to be had in this market, to which we would solidit the attaction of those who, in cases of emergency or otherwise, require a first-rate suit, at prices which must satisfy the lowest priced goods.

As ureal, a supply of the newest and most desirable fabrics will enable us to answer the requirements of those prices will enable us to answer the requirements of those prices will enable us to answer the requirements of those prices will enable us to answer the requirements of those prices will enable us to answer the requirements of those prices will enable us to answer the requirements of those prices will enable us to answer the requirements of those prices will enable us to answer the requirements of those prices will enable us to answer the requirements of those prices will enable us to answer the requirements of those prices will enable us to answer the requirements of those prices will enable us to answer the requirements of those prices will enable us to answer the requirements of those prices will enable us to answer the requirements of the prices will enable us to answer the requirements of those prices will enable us to answer the requirements of those prices will enable us to answer the requirements of those prices will enable us to answer the requirements of the prices will enable us to answer the requirements of the prices will enable us to answer the requirements of the prices will enable us to answer the requirements of the prices will enable us to answer the requirements of the prices will enable us to answer th

SPRING MILLINERY .- Mrs. MARCY, No SPRING MILLINERY.—MIS. MARCY, Nee of 310 Bowery, will open for the inspection of the ladies of Rew-York, on Tussnay. March 39, a beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer Millinery, embracing Silk, Crape and Straw Bonnets, an extensive assortment of Bobons, Flowers, &c. This stock of Millinery will be found, on mispection, to be one of the largest and richest offered to the public for a number of years. Ladies who wash to keep pace with the fashions, and desire to be in season, should make an early call to the extabushment of Mis. MARCY, either on or after Tussnay next. The most fastidious can be suited here, either in style or price.

New Mantillae, Silks, Grenadines, app de Peris Denna Maria. Sureges, Masin de Luise, perial Satin Piaide, printed Jaconets, Lawas, Organdies, ularde, Canton Crape, and other Shawls, in full assortant. Also, India Shawls, below their value. These ods in quality, style and price are sure to meet the approval of purchasers.

TIPPANY & CUTTING, No. 331 Breadway.

Papestry Ingrain and Patent Papestry Three-ply Carpets, precisely the same an were exhibited at the World's Fair; sing and mosaic and seroll fluries, of the most magnificent and unique styles of gorgeous colors, at HIRAM ANDER-ION'S, No. 98 Bowery, the original depot. N. B.—Beware of initialism.

Try A. RANKIN & Co.'s Undergarments, if you wish to enjoy real comfort, preserve you tealth, and cave money. They offer the very best articles it prices offen paid for common goods. Silk. Merino and cotton Undervests and Pants, of any sixe and quality, made a order, at very short notice. Remember the old stand, to 184 Bowery.

Ladies, the Spring time of the year as come, and if you wish to premease you will find fill. ER's, in Canal-st, beautiful Catter Boots of all tissionable styles at 12s, 16s and 18s, per pair, first qualitappers, Ties and Buskins at 9s. and 10s. second qualitance styles at 6s. and 7s. the pair, with Misses and chren's Gatter Boots and 8s.ose of all kinds and prices. Rember, J. B. Miller's, No. 134 Canal st.

CHEESE .- Some of the finest premium Cheese will be effered to families that ever came to the sty. All that are in want of good cheese or buder would to wall to call at A. PARKER's Temperance Store, No. 24 roome, cor. of Ludow-at. He is also selting good Teas offices, Sugars, and Dried Fruits, cheaper than almost any tore in the city.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE TOR CARL OR CREDIT — This department of our business under the direction and management of William Gardser, who has had long experience, and is practical an easy in this branch of business. We invite the attention of designs to the system we have adopted, being contracted that it is the popular one. We are prepared to grant short terms of credit in this department.

We solicit an inspection of the stock from close buyers.

TWENDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 47 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS .- PE-TERROR & HUMPEREN, No 379 Breadway, corner of White-st., having purchased largely at the late large auction sales, will dispose of the same at the following low prices: Rich Velvets, Ita.; Tapestries 9s; Brussels, 8s.; Three-ply, 7s. to 8s.; Ingrains, 4s. to 6s., and all other goods equally low.

CARPETINGS, &C .- SMITH & LOUNSBERY

No. 448 Pearl-st, have now in sore a complete and desirable assortment of Srkino Styles, which they are offering at the following very reduced prices:

Per yard.

Yelvet Carpets... 10s. to 16s. Tapestry Ingrains... 6s. to 7s. Tapestry do.... 7s. to 10s. Euperflue do..... 5s. to 6s. Brussels do... 7s. to 10s. Extra fine do.... 4s. to 5s. Three-ply do.... 7s. to 9s. Cot & Wood do. is.6d. to 3s. Also Floor Oil Clothe 3 to 24 feet wide and a choice assortment of all other goods connected with the trade, from 16te 36 per cent. less than last year's prices.

THE GREAT CARPET DEPOT AND REGU-LATOR OF TRADE PRICES.—For prices of English Tapestry, Brussels, Imperial, Three ply and Euglish Ingrain Carosts Oil Cloths, Rugs, &c., visit the eight apacious sales rooms of Hiram Anderson, No. 59 Bowery, and there become familiar with the great and extraordinary jeducianias

NEW CARPETS FOR SPRING TRADE. - The unberriber has now on hand, and is constantly receiving ow patterns of Tapestry, Brusseis, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets and Oil Cloths, in new and beautiful coingns, is 46, e. 46, and 5e, 5d., Venetians in various styles, Hearth Bugs, Door Mats, Thibe and Pisno Covers, Plain and Colored Battings, Stair Rods, &c. &c., for sale at low prices for cash.

[Rod. 844 and 446 Pearl-st.]

Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

FOUNTAIN'S India and French Store, o. 570 Breadway and No. 2 Niblo's Buildings. Pine-appress Goods, and other far hierarche and useful articles frames, use received, and well worthly the attention of its and gentlemen, at No. 570 Breadway.

Will not die in their holes, nor create

FowLER & WRLLS, Phrenologists and Pablishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nazzau-st., New-York, and Ho. 143 Washington-st., Boston. ÆGLIAN PIANOS.—Our Pianos will be

Strad at low prices for the next week, in order to close to present stock. We shall enter cur New Rooms with a sew stock. Second had Piance; Plance to let. GOULD & laker, Sec. 357 Broadway.

at of Piance in this city is to be found at the set T. Gilbert & Co., No. 33 Broadway Breadway Bank and Theater, and will be cole bargains. These Piance have the metallic set warranted to stand any climate. Dealer on liberal terms. Second-hand Piance for sale ance to let, tuned and repaired. HORACE WATERS WILD'S FRUIT CAMPY DROPS TRIUMPH-

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—The great minity of "Lyon's Magnetic Powders," for the section of badbuge, cockroaches, moths, ants, feas, it insects on plants, and all other usects, has promptum partice to prepare spurious articless, and offer the fer various denominations, for sale. Few of those in

F. P. CLEAVER'S PRIZE-MEDAL HONEY

REMOVAL .- BROWN & TASKER have re-Murray-st. and 9 Park-place, up stars, near Broadway.

Dealers in Hosiery are invited to examine our stock of Hose and Half Hose. Selections may be made from it to suit every variety of taste, and at prices which wil incure ready and large sales. BAY & ADAMS, Haners, No. 57 William-st.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 29.

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued TO-MOR. ROW MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. The Niagara sails from Boston on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

Congress .- The Senate was not in sea. sion on Saturday. In the House the Deficiency bill passed. Yeas and Nays and substance of the bill on the Sixth page.

LEGISLATURE .- Nothing of importance in the Senate on Saturday. In the Assembly a report was made favorable to the Division of the XVIIIth Ward. Don't give us any more Aldermen, unless you can secure us a better lot than the sample furnished per last election. The Canal Lettings were up again, and stand as the

special order for to-day. To A very destructive are occurred early yesterday norning, in Philadelphia. Particulars in our Philadelphia letter and by telegraph.

Legislation Astray.

Our State Legislature has now been some eighty-five days in session out of the one hundred to which its term is restricted by the Constitution-that is, to which its pay is restricted by way of relieving the People of its valuable services; for, though it is not yet conclusively settled that a Church can or ean't exist without a Bishop, it is practically settled that a body of ever so fervent patriots will not continue legislating without pay. Six-sevenths of the session have thus passed; but that any thing else has passed we cannot now remember. Reams of reports and bills are on the general orders of one House or the other, some of them of great importance and value-several have been sent to Committee of the Whole or to Select Committees to report complete; but two-thirds of the preper business of the session remains unacted on; sine-tenths of it undisposed of. Above all, the MAINE LAW-for which more citizens have petitioned than for every thing else added together-has barely been set down for discussion at a future day in one House and not looked at in the other; and it is exultingly proclaime ! by its enemies that this great measure of protection and reformation is to be pitched overboard under pretense of a want of time for its due consideration! Meanwhile day after day is spent on the subject of Canal Contracts, which we see announced as the topic for this day's consideration in the House.

We protest against this abuse of authority and waste of time. The Canal Contracts are not properly a subject for legislation at all. The People have seen fit to confide that branch of their service to a body specially elected to control it and named the Canal Board. Of that Board, the Members of the Legislature are neither components nor (in their legislative capacity) constituents. They have no more to do with pronouncing on the legality of alleged Lettings or Contracts than a Convention of Editors or Forwarders would have. If they pronounce any judgment in the premises, we do not see how they are to enforce it, nor what is to render it any thing but sheer waste-paper. The Canal Board may be stupid, perverse, incompetent or corrupt; but that is the business of the People who filled its seats. We cannot see why the Canal Board might not as properly instruct the Legislature to pass such and such laws as the Legislature direct the Canal Board to confirm or reject such and such awards. But that the Legislature, perfectly aware that it will not find time to dispatch its own business, should devote weeks to the direction of other public servants in the discharge of their especial duties, seems absurd beyond even Legisla-

tive precedent. We say this with no regard to the right or wrong of the personal controversy which has sprung up respecting the validity of the late Canal Lettings. Our opinion that those Contracts were as fairly awarded as usual more equally divided between parties than has hitherto been common, and that they are quite as favorable to the State as almost any of their predecessors have been, has already been repeatedly expressed. That personal favoritism had considerable influence in their apportionment is also plain to our sight. But we are not the legal judge of their validity, nor is the Legislature. The duty of recognizing or repudiating, executing or annulling them, rests with the Canal Beard, without appeal save to the Courts of the State. Let the Board do its duty in the premises; let the Courts, if appealed to, do theirs; but what the Legislature can legitimately do about it, we cannot imagine.

We entreat the Legislature to do its own work promptly and faithfully, and let other people's alone. It is not enough to show that a thing ought to be done; it must be shown that they are empowered to do it, before they can properly undertake it. And that they, in the last fortnight of the Session, with all their own business to do. should leave it untouched while they spend days in wrangling over matters pertaining wholly to the duties of another body of public servants, is to the last degree pre-

O! the Legislature will get through with all its business semehow !" says one. -Yes, Sir; but the 'how' is the vital matter. In the annual crush of a hundred or more bills at the heel of the Session, measurer the most corrupt, pernicious and unjustfiable

are continually getting through among others. The remedy for this is to be found in each Legislature's sticking closely to its own business and so dispatching it in due season. If it undertake the work also of all the coordinate departments of the Goverament, it cannot hope to make fit and seasonable disposition of its own.

What Maine Thinks.

The journals of other States hostile to the Maine Law are circulating reports that the friends of the Temperance Law have been outsumbered in the recent Town Elections. Their authority for this is mainly a small anonymous Rum organ lately started in Portland and named The Maine Law Expositor. But its alleged facts are falsehoods, er isolated facts, so arranged and distorted as to have the effect of falsehoods. A very large majority of the People of Maine have voted to sustain the Law wherever the question has been raised -and that has been wherever the lovers of Liquor felt strong enough to cherish a hope of success. Rum has carried but few towns, and those generally small ones, while Augusta, Bangor, Belfast, Saco, and nearly every place of note has chosen Municipal officers favorable to the Law.

There will of course be a sharp struggle te oust NEAL Dow from the Mayoralty of Pertland. That City oftener fails than succeeds in electing a Mayor on the first trial. Every man who hates the Maine Law will vote against Mr. Dow; but his opponents dare not take issue with him on that ground. They have nominated Albion K. Parris against him as a Democrat, and will endeavor to elect him by the votes of Temperance Democrats, though Rum Whigs were active at the meeting which nominated him and one of them made a speech in his behalf.-And now, if by clubbing all the votes of Rum Whigs, Rum Democrats and Temperarce Democrats, they can elect Parris over Dow, it will be shouted through the land as verdict against the Maine Law.

-The Mayor of Bangor, E. L. Hamlin, (Whig candidate for Governor in 1848,) in his Message to the new Council of that city on its organization, 22d inst., thus bears testimony to the benign effects of the Maine

Law:

"The enforcement of the law in relation to the suppression of drinking-houses and tippling aloos was commenced about the ist of July iast, and the reports from the Police and Pauper Departments concur in representing its favorable effects in those departments. The number of persons committed during the past year to the Alms House and House of Correction was 115: for the year prior, 137—making a difference of twenty-two. The whole number of cays' beard furnished to the occupants of the Alms House and House of Correction was 9,102. For the year before, 12,206—making a difference of 3,014 in ravor of the last year. The Overseers of the Poor remark in their report as follows: 'We cannot withhold our conviction that the even partial enforcement of the Liquor Law has had a marked effect upon this department, and that its more vigorous enforcement will gradually reduce the great bulk of pauperism, as it has already reduced that of crime in the city.'

pauperism, as it has already reduced that of crime in the city. The City Marshal remarks that the city has been freer of crime and disturbance during the last year than any year before since he has been connected with the Police Department.

He reports the whole number of prosecutions for the eight months prior to July 1, 58, making a difference of 53. He says: "On the 1st of July, when I gave notice that I should enforce the Liquor Law, 108 persons were selling liquors here openly."

20 of them have left the city, and I understand that most of them are carrying on their trade in Massachusetts. Of the remaining 88, not one sells here openly."

- Men of CONNECTICUT and RHODE ISLand! would you like to have such reports from your Muncipal Officers? If so you know how to secure them. Stand firm for the Maine Law!

Paritan Propriety.

We have not thought it necessary to keep our readers advised of the movements of Mrs. Heald, Lola Montez, the Countess of Lansfeldt, or whatever be her title, in her theatrical career through the country. But her latest triumph is so remarkable that it deserves to be chronicled.

We learn from as respectable a journal as The Boston Courier, that on Friday last this notorious person, escorted by Mr. FREDERICK B. EMERSON, of the Grammar School Board, a gray-haired and highly respectable gentleman, the author, moreover, of several school-books, to be used intraining the young in good learning and morals, and by ROBERT E. HUDSON, Esq., of the Merchants' Exchange, visited three of the public schools of that city, and was reseived with all the honors due from the youth of the American Athens, to a character so well established. By a most felicitous sense of propriety, she was first conducted to the girls' school, in McLean-st. Here, we may suppose, that the venerable Emerson, representing Socrates, introduced the modern Aspasia to the pupils in a set discourse, as a model of the graces and virtues by Bostonians most esteemed. Thence the party went to the English High School, in Bedford-at., where the guest-introduced. doubtless, by Mr. Hudson, in the character of Alcibiades,-was entertained with an elocutionary olio in the French language, to which she responded in a brief address. in the same polished idiom. Next, with Socrates Emerson as gentleman usher, to the Latin School, where her presence was again saluted with declamatory honers. Here, she staid longer than in either of the other seminaries, charmed with the excellent scholarship and forwardness of the Puritan youth in Latin, and charming them. as we are told, by her manners and learning. Finally, she made a speech to them in Latin, expressive of her satisfaction, and

To-day, it is stated by The Boston Courier, she will visit the public institutions of South Boston, on the invitation of the autherities. This looks like a hear, but after the exhibition of Friday, we are prepared to believe anything of Boston.

-But tastes are not to be disputed about. and if the age, sense, learning, authority and rigid morality of Boston see fit to pay age to a courtesan, and to summon their

children to do her henor, we will at least suppress our disgust long enough to record the fact.

Railroad Accidents

During the last year, ninety persons were killed and forty-nine seriously injured by casualties on the various Railroads within the bounds of our State-in all 139-or about ten times as many as with due care there should have been. The Reports, indeed, say that "None of these accidents have arisen from the carelessness or negligence of persons in the employ of the Com' pany;" but we know better. Often the blame ests on the Superintendents; sometimes on the Directors; but more frequently a careless presumption that a train has passed, or cannot arrive oon enough to do harm, &c. &c. is allowed to bring two trains into furious collision and destroy precious lives. If every conductor who runs a train on another's time were to be indicted for manslaughter, we should have fewer accidents though we know that walking on the track, leav. ing gates open beside it so that cattle get upon it, and other misdomeaners on the par; of persons not connected with the Railroads, are very often the causes of disasters for which no blame can be justly attached to their managers. And we know that there will probably be far fewer accalents after the Railroads shall have become settled, their banks firm and steady, and the amount of double track or turn-outs on each considerably increased.

-We some days since remarked that the journals habitually do wrong to the Erie Railroad in representing the accidents thereon as more frequent than on the rival Central line of Railroads. because the latter is cut into so many pieces and known by so many names that accide seem to be less frequent than on the Erie. In support of this, look at the official report of casualties on each line during the year 1851 :

this City to Lake Erie, nearly equal in length, the number killed on the Central line during 1851 was nearly double that of those who lost their lives on the Erie, to traverse which is so often jocosely depicted in the Central line journals as a miracle of hardihoed, and its safe issue a theme of hearty congratulation. We submit that such banter does not well accord with the

STOCKTON A PROTECTIONIST. - In his peech before the New-Jersey Legislature, on Friday last, Senator Stockton came out for Protection, economy in the public expenditures and anti-corruption, in the following strain:

tection, economy in the public expenditures and enti-corruption, in the following strain:

'The question of a Protective Tariff was always a Democratic measure in New-Jersey. The first resolution on this subject was introduced by Mr. Wilson. No one will doubt that he was a Democrat—a man of eminence and of worth—the leader of the Democracy in New-Jersey. But soon after that the party split. One side went off carrying the thuncer with them, and it was all the thunder they had, and they would not let the matter be settled, and it became a party question. With an annual expenditure of \$50,006,000 staring us in the face, is there anything more ridiculous than to talk about the vagaries of Free Trade! To raise this amount it would require 33 per cent. on all our imports and when we all know that this sum has been raised, it is foily to talk about Free Trade. My politics do not hang very neavy on my shoulders, and when the interests of my country are at stake, I can very easily get rid of the min have passed the grand climacteric of life, and can at the best have but iew years to live, and I live but in my children. If I were to consult my own feelings only, and wanted to have a good time, I would kink up a row, and would be more certain in the confusion to get into the White House than I am now. But I speak for my children, for my country, and I may say, without profanity, for my cod, that i desire peace. For here is the last asylum of liberty; destroy it, and where will be its resting place! The most important measure to preserve it, is economy in the public expenditures. They have increased in the last quarter of a century, they will amount to two huncred millions—nearly three fourths of the expenses of the British Empire, independent of the interest on the public debt. If you don't arrest that erormous increase, you will be rupendent of the interest on the public debt. If you don't arrest that enormous increase, you will be ruined. Its consequence will be corruption, with its hydra-head, and all its train of evils, and if they have once begun to sap the foundation of republican gevernment, freedom is at an end. I want to see our country come hack to the significity and econocountry come back to the simplicity and econ my of the days of Jefferson. It is not the money regard, but its consequences—corruption and othe evils."

- In the same speech, the Commodere expressed his personal sentiments toward Mr. Webster, in these words:

Webster, in these words:

"This is a proud day for those here assembled, and New-Jersey. I feel it as a New-Jerseyman—as a man—as a patriot and a Christian. Whenever I contemplate Mr. Webster, my heart goes up in devout aspirations to Heaven, that it has endowed one of our species with such virtue and intellect. It is not simply for his maniy form, that noble brow which seems placed there as a crown by the Almighty, but the virtue of the man. I have known him for thirty years: I have seen him sitting among the wise and go do in the councils of the nation: I have sat as a toy and heard the words of wisdom falling from those lips, which I deemed inspired. And I say it there is a pairiotic heart in any man, that heart is in the body of Danie! Webster. I have heard him, at the body of Danie! Webster. I have heard him, at various times, discourse of public affairs in private, and I have never heard a word that might be construed against his country or her interests, or that should not emanate from a great and pure man. I have seen him in the sports of the field, with his gun upon his shoulder, following my own dogs, and whenever and wherever I have seen him, he was the same great and pure man."

OPERING OF NAVIGATION. - Our citizens used to feel a far livelier interest in the opening of the Hudson than they now do, since the completion of the Harlem, Hudson River and Erie Railroads, whereby they reach the North and West, and are visited in turn by their country friends, far more rapidly than they formerly were when the River was open. Still, the Hudson and its craft, though somewhat 'behind the age,'-rather 'Old Fogy'-are good things in their way, and deserve to be spoken of respect, fully, if only for the good they have done. And the fact that Navigation remains obstructed at this late period is spoken of with considerate regret as though it were some freshly discovered deliquency on the part of an old friend.

-The following is from The Albany Evening Journal of Saturday eve:

Journal of Saturday eve:

"We learn from a gentleman who went down yesterday in the Indiana on the exploring expedition, and who has been engaged on the river for a number of years, that a new island has been formed during the past winter near Castleton, a short distance south of the point of the island on which the lighthouse stands, and just below the end of the dam. It has formed in the channel where the boats ran last year. The Indiana, in going down, ran on it, but it was then supposed that it was nothing more than ice; but on returning the water had fallen, when it was discovered that quite a large island had been formed. The channel runs more to the westward, and, from the observation then made, it is thought to be deeper than the old course.

"Since the above was written, we have received the following dispatch, dated

"Hunson, Saturday, Murch 27—104 o'clock.

"The river is now in good navigable order, except one place near Kinderhook, where it is badly blocked up with ice, and a large quantity of wood and timber."

P. S.—The telegraph informs us that the river is open to Albany. The steamer Nimrod and

river is open to Albany. The steamer Nimrod and the propeller Hoboken arrived at Albany rester. day morning. Our old friend opens his boson once more to the kindly influences of returning spring, and long-impatient steam.

The Galveston Journal, a Texas pa per, thinks, after all, that " Donaldson & Green will get the public printing, including the cenTHE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

Southern Telegroph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-ste Destructive Fire in Philadelphia-Loss over

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia—Loss over One Million of Deliars.

PRILADELPHIA, March 28, 1852. 1

A very destructive fire occurred here this morning soon after 12 o'clock, in Bank aliey, which destroyed four large four-story warehouses, running from Bank-aliey to Strawberry-st, and occupied by extensive importers of silks, laces, fancy goods, &c. The loss was very disastrous. That of Stuart & Brother, who occupied the sto es Nos 13 Bank-aliey and 14 Strawberry-st, is estimated at \$300,000, of Lewis & Brother, Nos. 11 Bank-aliey and 12 Strawberry-st, is put at \$330,000; Gibon & Co., Nos. 9 Bank-aliey and 14 Strawberry-st, &200,000; Wyeth, Rogers & Co., who occupied the upper story of Messrs. Gibon's store, \$75,000; E. M. Davis & Co., \$1000; S. Edward Cooper, \$1,000. The insurances, as far as ascertained, are as follows; Lewis & Bro., importers of British goods, have \$25,000 in a London office, and an amount in Philadelphia and New-York offices sufficient to cover their entire loss. Gibon & Bro., and Stewart & Bro., have each \$25,000 in London offices, and enough in other offices in this City and New-York to cover the balance of their stocks.

Another fire broke out at 5 o'clock in the lumber

of their stocks.

Another fire broke out at 5 o'clock in the lumber yard of Williams & Brown, on the corner of Greene and Tenth-sts., which destroyed a large amount of

At 10 o'clock the fire broke out again in Bank-

The third alarm of fire mentioned in the morning The third alarm of fire mentioned in the morning dispatch was caused by the smoldering ruins of the Bank-st. conflagration. No further damage was core. Gibon & Co. were covered by insurance in the Pacific, New-York, and several offices in this city, names not ascertained.

At a meeting of the committee to collect subscriptions to the stock of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company, held last evening, the sum of \$50,400 ef individual subscriptions was reported as secured in this City.

Mississippi Pianters' Bank Bends-Louislana

Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 25, 1852.

The State Sessae of Mississippi have laid on the table the resolutions submitting to a vote of the people the question of paying the Plantars' Bank Boack.

The Legislature of Louisiana have adjourned sine Escape of a Convict-Death from a Wound.

Escape of a Convict—Death from a Weund.

PHILADELFRIA. March 28, 1832.

A convict, knewn as Doctor Adams, ascaped from our County prison last night, by breaking away the window of his cell, and forcing himselt through the aperture, which is only six incnes square, and scaling the wall with a rope ladder which he had made of the cotton filling used in weaving. He stripped himself, and left all his ciothes behind.

Jeremish Thompson, the man who was wounded in the hand by four men whom he detected in robbing his premises, on the 12th inst., died last hight at the hospital, from the effects of the wound.

Row in the New Jersey Legislature, &c.

Row in the New Jersey Legislature, &c.

TRENTON, Saturday, March 27, 1852.

The Legislature of Now-Jersey has not yet adjourned. Governor Fort vetoed a bill yesterday evening, and the consequence was that the members of the House kicked up a quarrel with him about it. They remained in session till three o'elook this morning, when they took a recess till eight, and then recommenced their fiery discussion. They continued the wrangle till late this evening, when they adjourned to renew their hostilities on Monfay.

Com. Stockton and Judge Grier left in the Southern train this evening for Washington.

Southern Mail--No Election of Senator in Mississippi. BALTIMORE, March 28, 1852. uthern Mail through from New-Oriean

come in to night.

The Mississippi Legislature adjourned on the 16th inst, without districting the State for Congressional representation, or electing a United States Senator for the long term. An extra session will undoubtedly be called by Gov. Feote.

Navigation Open.

ALBANY, March 28, 1852.

The steamer Nimrod, and propellar Hobokea, arrived from New-York, about 8; o'clock this morning.

They report that the river is all clear.

Markets....Reported by Telegraph.
PROVIDENCE. March 23, 1852.
The COTTON sales for the week have been moderate. The market is easier for the lower grades, while qualities above Midding are held firmly at quotations. Fair Mobiles, 10@14tc.; Midding Fair, 9tc. Wool.—The stock is rather light, with an improved demand over last week. The sales have been 95,000 lb., at prices ranging from 25@45o. Printing Cloths.—There is less demand this week, 20,400 pieces.

week, and prices are unphanged. Sales for the week, 20,400 pieces.

Charleston, Friday, March 26, 1852.

Sales of Cotton to-day were 1,117 baies, at 6@71.

The market has declined an eighth to a quarter since the receipt of the Europa's news.

Louisiana .- The Legislature of this State have passed an Act providing for taking the sense of the people on the expediency of calling a Convention to change the Constitution of the State. The question to be submitted to votes to be counted on the 10th of May, and, if a majority vote in favor of the Convention, the Governor is to order an Election to be held June 14, and the Convention is to assemble at the seat of Government, July 5, 1852: \$25,000 being appropriated for the use of the Convention.

THE SOUTH-TAKE NOTICE,-William THE SOUTH—TAKE NOTICE.—William H Seward's two organs here—The Tribune and Times—have published, within the last few days, important manifestoes, warning the South against giving their support to Mr. Fillmore in the "Blaughterhouse Convention," otherwise the anti-slavery agitation in the North will be again opened upon them, through the agency of William H. Seward and his higher law men. Of course William H. Seward's commands must be obeyed by the South, or they may took out for squalls.

[Herald, Harald, The Many people believe,—and they think en coord authority—that liars will be welcomed to round cobble-stones, and this appears to have given way first, and is probably the main cause of the

good authority,-that liars will be welcomed to an exceedingly hot department of the world to come. Our solicitude for the personal safety and comfort of the writer of the above impels the hope that this belief is not well founded.

MR. EMERSON'S LECTURES. -On Saturday evening at Hope Chapel, Mr. Emerson read "Worship," the last lecture of his course upon Tac Conduct of Life. The audience was larger than on any of the previous evenings, and there were few who did not feel the privilege of hearing so able a thinker upon one of the profoundest subjects of experience and thought. We give no report of this secture, for reports of Mr. Emerson are not indeed bricks from a house, but only flowers from a garden-At no distant day we are to be admitted to the garden itself, for it is the intention of the lecturer finally

to collect and publish the essays he has read here.

Of all our public speakers, Mr. Emerson is undoubtedly the most impressive and poetic. He is a man of thoughts not of logic, and the aim of his lecell what he sees and thinks, not to persuade you to agree with him. In one of his earlier essays he describes himself-"An endless seeker with no Past at my back." But his search is contantly rewarded with the rarest gems, and his lectures are the clusters of his treasure trove. The resuits of his search are always presented with such brilliant wit, exact description and nameless pathos, that few hearers escape finding some charm and reason for attending. .

Mr. Emerson has now been many years before the

public as a lecturer. We miss in his oratory that ane lyrical enthusiasm which belonged perhaps to younger age, but which, like the bloom of youth, nothing can replace. There is greater directness-now, in his manner—a more pointed appeal to the audience—as if he were more anxious than formerly but as a fact. But there is still the impression of an-paralleled intellectual integrity, and of a heroic sin-cerity, which has no idol but the Truth. This aus-tere devotion, however, seems hard and cold, and hegets a feeling of saoness at the appearance of indifferentiam which it suggests. But in this Mr. Emerson only shares the fate of every man who is not se careful to leave a straight track as to reach

FROM CARDENAS .- By the bark William Lairabee, Capt. Gilkey, airived on Saturday, we have dates from Cardesas to the 13th. Since last advices business has been more brisk, and Freights had improved. Several vessels were taken up at \$4 £\$5 per hogshead for Sugar and \$5 50 for Melasses.

CITY ITEMS.

A tropical estray was yesterday, soft and warm, and full of promise of the summer. But we could only regard it as a smile fitting across the front of March, and remember with a nigh the trace of doubtful days that lies between March and mid

THE OPERA AT NIBLO'S. - This evening Madame Appa Thillon sings in The Daughter of the Regiment, the graceful and gay opera which we have somewhere read was written for her by Doniretti, and in which she has so delighted her audi ences. We hope that during herbrilliant career at Nible's, she does not mean to omit letting us hear L'Ambassadrice, an opera of similar scope with the Domino Noir, but of greater richness of melody,

FALL OF Two Houses .- Loss or Lune. On Saturday afternoon at It o'clock, a terrible catastrophe occurred in Thirty-second-st., near Eighth-av., by the failing of two unfinished brick buildings. That part on Thirty-second st. inmediately on the east side of the Eighth-av. is occupied on either side by blocks of what are termed "colony houses," or buildings erected for the lab-tation of numerous humble families. On the size of the street where this occurrence took place, a frame building stands within a few yards of the avenue, and just beyond are eight brick tenements, such a described. It was on the interrening space, or lote the two houses were in the course of erection, which fell with such disastrous results. Mr. Barten, bost carpenter, was the owner and builder of the above sold them, and was now engaged, in connection with Mr. Thomas Brooks, who had also built a portion of them, in erecting two uniform ones in coo on the vacant lot. The foundations have been in progress some time, but the superstructure was only started in the course of the week, and was run up with such rapidity that on Saturday they had raised the third story, and were laying the course for the oof. A party-wall had been built against the frame house, but none against the brick one, the beams being let into it. Between the two new ones was an eight-inch wall, and this it was which first gave way, or to use the workingmen's expres About twenty minutes past I o'clock, shortly after

the men had returned from dinner, James Farrell-

one of those who has suffered fatally, had just ascended to the top with a hod of bricks, when the wall gave way, and the whole, including beams, mg only a portion of the party wall over against the frame house standing, and precipitating Parrell into the mids. It is said that the laborer following him turned and leaped women on the sidewalk, sustaining little or no injury. Platoons of the circums and Twentieth Wards Police were quickly on the spot, and some members of Hook and Ladder Companies Five men were quickly extricated, viz : John Brady, foreman of the masons, who had sustained some serious internal injuries; James Farrell, laborer, wounded about the head; Peter Murray, mason having his thigh fractured; and William Maddison mason, very slightly injured; and a fifth, (name unknown) supposed to be unhurt. Farrell was conveyed to the drug-store of Mr. Samuel Croley, in the Eighth-av., alose by, where he was promptly at-tended by Drs. Harmon and Hardenbrook, of the Chief's department. He was totally unconscious, and never spoke; he was freely bled, but all efforts were in vair, and it was evident that he had sus-tained a concussion of the brain. He died during the evening. He was a man of good character, and about to take possession of a farm, purchased by the fruits of his hard toil and industry in this coustry during the past aftecen years. He leaves a sife City Hospital. The former had suffered severe in ternal injuries, the nature of which was not ason tamed. He was totally insensible, and died about and two children. Murray was found to have re-ceived a compound fracture of the thigh, but no other material injury. The limb was set, and he became tolerably comfortable, with every prospect of perfect recovery.

were irreconcilable, after the most diligent inquiry.
Murray and Maddison both state that there were eight or nine masons, and Murray says nine, and Maddison four, laborers employed and at work at

The buildings were owned and put up by Thomas Brooks and a Mr. Barton, both of whom were ar-Ward, and taken before Justice Bleakley, who allowed them to leave on their parole with the under standing that they should appear before the Coron when called upon. From an inspection of the ruins, it appears that the buildings were thirty-two feet in hight, the walls being eight inches in thickness, th foundation about eighteen inches thick. The partition-wall between the two buildings was built of

wildings appear to have been put up in great hasts. They stood between two other buildings-one of wood and the other of brick. The Corener intends instituting a thorough inrestigation, for the purpose of ascertain any one, was to blame, and with that view a jury will be empanneled this afternoon, and proceed to view the bedies of the deceased, and then the ruins,

after which testimony will be taken at the office of

the Coroner. INSURANCES ON THE PROPERTY IN DET-or. — Merrit, Bliss & Co., dry goods, first floor and basement, were insured as follows:

basement, were insured as follows:
Franklia, Buston...\$5,000 Mercantile, N Y ...\$10 000
tutyweant, N Y ...\$000 Mercantile, N Y ...\$10 000
tutyweant, N Y ...\$000 Mercantile, N Y ...\$10 000
tutyweant, N Y ...\$000 Mercantile, N Y ...\$10 000
Washington, Prov. H.I. 5 000
Washington, Prov. H.I. 5 000 Korwich, Not wich, Ct. 5,000
Washington, N Y ...\$200 Globe, Utica...\$500
N Y Union, Johnstown, N Y ...\$500 Mercantile, N S. 500
N Y Farmers', Utica...\$500
N Y Cantral, C. Valiop, N Y ...\$500
N Y Cantral, C. Valiop, N Y ...\$500
N Y Cantral, C. Valiop, N Y ...\$500
Total...\$500
Total...\$500
Total...\$500
Total...\$500
Total...\$500
Total...\$500
Total...\$500
Total...\$500

Their losses do not probably exceed the insurance Lattimer & Large, embroidery and lace goods, occupying the remainder of the building, had the following insurances, which cover all their losses

lowing insurances, which gover all their losses:

Niagara N Y \$10,000 National, Boston \$2.00

Ætas Hartford 10 000 Neptone Boston 6,000

Ætas Hartford 15 000 Anaptane

Liverpool & London 15 000 Anaptane

Liverpool & London 15 000 Anaptan

Liverpool & London 15 000 Rocklyn 560

Manhaitan. 10 600 North Western 560

Un'on Mutual. 10 600 North Western 560

American, Phila 10 600 North American 3 500

Franklim, do 5,600 Kast River 3,000

Grocers', N Y 10 000 City 560

Grocers', N Y 10 000 City 560

Grandenia, N Y 10 000 City 560

Equitable 10,000 Connecticut 300

Equitable 10,000 Connecticut 300

Equitable 10,000 Connecticut 300

Franklim, Bostoe 6,000 Total \$200,000

This building (Nos. 5 and 7) was entirely destroyed. It is said to have been insured for about

stroyed. It is said to have been insured for about

Mott, Weaver & Richardson, No 9 Day-st. 188 ained loss to about \$75,000. They are insured as

mercanille	2 10 mm	METUBLOI A DEDY
Jefferson	5,000	N Y. U., Johnstown
Firemen		Monawk Valley
Cipton		Farmers', Oneida Co
Fquitable		American of Phila
East River		National of dy
Merchante'		Rma, Utica
National Protection.	3,000	Enaseiser
American Mut. Am-		Total
sterdam		
Crapes & Thom	DOOR,	who occupied the

steries of No. 9, lost about \$2,000; insured for \$21,500. The building No. 9 Dey-st., is owned by Mon. Weaver & Co., and insured for \$10,000. Is was no

much damaged.

The building on the corner of Broadway and Dep st. lost its rear wall. White, Bramball & Lockwee woolen goods, lose \$30,000, which is fully made

In No. 180 Broadway, Garnay, Daguerre